# 2027 Heartland Genealogy

Names	Location	Record Type	Fold3.Com	Additional Names	Pension No.	Service	Wfm.Img_Name
Nathaniel WELLS	Massachusetts, United States	Military Record	27707061	Samuel Cate Deacon Washington Benjamin Swain Heath Andrew Peirce Sulivan Daniel Gale Elder Peter Clark William Badger Elisha Swetts Putnam Nathaniel Wells	S. 18,276	Mass. N.H.	4174613_01009

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# Genealogy on the Web

# Friday, March 15, 2013

Check out the Heartland Genealogy web site for access to most of my genealogical research.

# Wells Residency 1775-1785

#### Friday, March 15, 2013

A fellow researcher is looking for proof of residency for Nathaniel Wells who was married to Alinda Swain to complete an application to DAR. The son of Nathaniel and Mary Thurston Wells, the family was living in Saratoga County, New York in 1790. George, a brother to Nathaniel, married Eunice White in 1784 in Hadley Massachusetts.

Reference to military service from American Ancestors



DAR Patriot Index Information for Nathaniel and Polly (Thurston) Wells



#### Found at Last!

#### Friday, April 05, 2013

In trying to help a fellow researcher with their Wells family, I've been going back thru my Wells line to make sure that I have the census records on the descendants of Ozias Wells from 1850 to about 1900. In the process, I have finally found Thurston Kennedy Wells in 1860 — AND — he is in Kansas! This supports family legend but I hadn't been able to prove it before.

Tonight, I did a search for William Wells born in 1857 and lo and behold there is a William Wells born in 1857 and a Franklin Wells born in 1854 and a K T Wells born about 1830 living in KANSAS TERRITORY! They are living in a household with James Londers age 60 who was born in Pennsylvania and his daughters, Martha age 15 and Sarah age 17. Also in the household is Benj. M. White age 42 who was born in Indiana. My initial reaction is that James Londers and Benj White are not relatives but I will have to do more digging to verify that.

The census verifies that William Wells, age 3, was born in Kansas. It also indicates that Franklin was born in Michigan. Since many other members of the Wells family migrated to Michigan from New York, it makes sense that this family also was in Michigan.



# Thank You – St. Louis Public Library

#### Sunday, June 02, 2013

In trying to document an elusive collateral line, I discovered that the St. Louis Public Library has an online index to the obituaries published in the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

St. Louis Public Library Obituary Search — http://www.slpl.org/slpl/gateways/article240117800.asp —

Not only do they have the obituaries indexed online but their staff will supply photocopies of those obituaries at a very reasonable cost via snail mail! Below is a copy of the obituary I recently received from them.



St. Louis Post Dispatch Tuesday 11/8/1994 page 4B

This wonderful service is much appreciated.

# Genealogy Do-Over Week #1

#### Tuesday, July 07, 2015

Do-over? Am I crazy?

With over 35 years of research on all of my lines I think I might be – especially where I've already done a 'do-over' once. When I converted my data from PAF to Master Genealogist I reviewed my data. During that process, what was a NOTE in PAF became an event in TMG and citations were added. I used Elizabeth Shown Mill's book, *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*, to create the templates for my citations.

During the early stages of my research, I also ran into the 'how do I organize' this stuff problem. About that time, I had the privilege of attending a workshop where William Dollarhide spoke. After hearing about his organization method, I decided to adopt it. Thus, my files of research are in folders by *Surname.State.number*. This has proven a very workable filing system – especially where I have had to research several lines to begin to identify my own line. I plan to continue using my version of the Dollarhide system as I digitize my files.

So, why am I participating? One of the major reasons I'm participating is to improve my skills. One area that I've always struggled with was keeping a research log. From my early days as a researcher, I was aware that I needed to do this but for some reason, I haven't stuck with it — particularly when documenting resources that did not provide any information. In the process of getting better at logging my research, I would like to learn to use OneNote and/or Evernote.

Another reason for participating is to hopefully learn new research methods to help break down my brick walls – and I have quite a few.

Let the fun being – # Wk1GenealogyDoOver

# Confusion – Selecting Tool

#### Tuesday, July 07, 2015

Thinking thru the process — I like Drusilla Pair's visual (as posted on the Genealogy Do-Over Facebook page) of the research process but I'm not getting very far with figuring out the nuts and bolts of my process. Since I'm trying to digitize my source files, this do-over process is an excellent opportunity to establish a procedure for moving away from paper research.

My current genealogy software (Master Genealogist) allows for the attachment of images and files to an individual. Images are viewable but the PDF files are not. The software that I may transition to also allows me to 'attach' images and pdf files. Both also have the ability to do research logs and task lists. I already have a lot of source templates configured in Master Genealogist.

After reading many of the posts and blogs, it appears that most participants are not going to use their genealogy software to track the research process. Instead they are going to use other resources such as Evernote, OneNote, Evidentia or Google Drive.

Over a year ago, I participated in a webinar using Google Drive to track research. One of the advantages of this tool is the ability to have an online form for each source that automatically populates the spreadsheet. Because questions are built into the form to force one to evaluate the source (primary/secondary, quality of image, etc.) it would be a very valuable tool. However, I'm not sold on Google Drive as the primary tool for the research process.

I have used Evernote in my professional life (a little) and it has a strong following in the genealogy community. I've found quite a few templates on Cyndi's List (http://www.cyndislist.com/evernote/templates/).

Within the past month, I watched a video on OneNote and became intrigued about using it as my research process tool. OneNote appeals to me visually and so far appears to better organize the information.

Each tool has its advantages/disadvantages. Unfortunately, I need to decide which one to use and then learn how to set it up. Otherwise, I will end up with something in each tool — and a disorganized mess.

Confusion Reigning - # Wk1GenealogyDoOver

# New 'Pinning' Ideas and Tools

#### Thursday, July 09, 2015

Tonight I participated in the webinar, *Pinning Your Family Tree*, by Thomas MacEntee. This was MUCH MORE than I expected!

The first part of the webinar was on how to use Pinterest — particularly for sharing of family pictures and heirlooms. One suggestion was to scan the fabric memorabilia that has been passed down. I would have never thought of that, but it would be a way to document those heirlooms. Besides using a scanner to get a picture of the heirloom, a cell-phone or tablet could be used with scanner apps such as Shoebox. By using a phone or tablet, it would be possible to obtain an image of a quilt or other large heirloom.

The second part focused on a lot of other tools similar Pinterest – many of which were new to me.

**Google Collections** allows one to add scanned images to create a visual storyboard for a family member. Based on the presentation, it might not be possible to make them public.

**Google My Maps** — This tool allows you to add pins at various locations and then save the map. This would be very useful to plot a migration path for a particular family.

What Was There — This website hosts historical photos of buildings and landmarks and links them to addresses. Thus, it is possible to see how an area changed over time. The value of this site will grow as people post the historical pictures.

**Historypin** – This site is similar to 'What Was There' but the pictures don't have to be of a building or landmark. When I searched for Seneca, KS I found two pictures. One was posted by the Kansas State Historical Society and the other was posted by the Dr. Pepper Museum.

**UEncounter.Me** – This site is a social map pinning site. The presenter suggested that this was a way to connect with other researchers for a particular locality.

# Comparing Genealogy WebSite Generation

#### Sunday, July 12, 2015

Another Master Genealogist user recently asked for URLs of genealogy websites generated with Roots Magic or Legacy software. Curious about the differences, I decided to do my own comparison. For this project, I created a gedcom with a limited number of people from my Master Genealogy data. I then imported that gedcom into a new file in both RootsMagic 7 and Legacy 8. In RootsMagic, I used the default configurations and generated a web site using RootsMagic 6 style website. In Legacy, I used the default configurations to generate an individual style website. Below are the results:

Leon Crawford page - Master Genealogist / Second Site

Leon Crawford - Roots Magic

Leon Crawford - Legacy

Please note that the images did not transfer via Gedcom from Master Genealogist to RootsMagic or Legacy. I also did not take the time to reconnect the images to the individuals. Thus, the lack of images in the test site is my fault and not the fault of the software.

Both RootsMagic and Legacy put the events into a list.

#### RootsMagic



#### Legacy



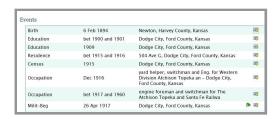
Second Site generates a narrative report for the individual.



Legacy only shows the documentation for the major life events: birth, marriage, death, burial by using superscripts that are linked to the endnotes. However, the other events do not have any link to the documentation.



RootsMagic places a source icon with each event.



Clicking on that icon opens a list of endnotes for that even.



Second Site generates endnotes for each individual



# **Starting Over**

#### Monday, July 13, 2015

For about the past ten years, my genealogy research has pretty much stalemated. This summer, I decided to pursue a project that I had started over Christmas vacation – the digitizing of my genealogy files. This long, slow project is also giving me screen time to explore. During that exploration time, I stumbled across the concept of a 'genealogy do-over'. Intrigued but not really wanting to start over, I signed up for cycle 3 of 'Genealogy Do-Over' on Facebook.

One of the rationales behind a 'do-over' is that many genealogies contain data that was imported from other researchers without documentation to support the lineage. I have to admit that unfortunately, I did import another researchers tree in my early years. I learned from that mistake and have been careful about importing data since. This argument along with the valid point that some data may be in a genealogy file that doesn't have sufficient documentation have caused me to seriously consider an actual do-over. However, the following aspects of my research are causing me to strongly consider a go-over vs. a do-over

- Same name research: My first encounter with this issue was trying to find my great-grandfather's grandfather. I knew his name was James Crawford and that his son, Nelson, lived in Warren County Indiana. Since there was a James Crawford family in Warren County of the right age to be Nelson's family, I tried my darnedest to put Nelson in this family. In the process, I researched not only this James Crawford but three others who were in the same area of Kentucky at the same time before I was able to separate out my James Crawford. My genealogy file contains information on all of these men and their families.
- Cluster Genealogy: In trying to separate out the James Crawford's and to potentially identify their migration path and ancestors prior to Kentucky, I have researched a cluster of people that migrated from Kentucky to the same area of Ohio.
- Collateral Descendants: To help find elusive ancestors, I have tracked information on siblings and their descendants. I don't have all lines to the present day but I have a lot into the 1900s.

For these reasons, I am going to stick with a go-over starting with myself.

## Week Two Goals

### Tuesday, July 14, 2015

It's week two of Genealogy Do-Over (cycle 3) and time to get specific on some goals.

- · Focus scanning project on family notebooks
- Check source citations for events appearing on a family group sheet to make sure they follow current standards (using Evidence Explained)
- Continue learning by reading blogs and participating in webinars
- Figure out tagging of files so that I don't end up with multiple copies of the same file. #Wk2GenealogyDoOver

# **Road Trip Memories**

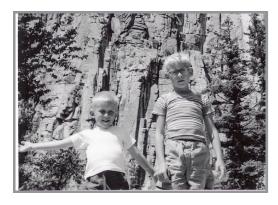
Friday, July 17, 2015



While living in Dodge City, the Crawford family would pack up each summer and go camping. We usually ended up in a Colorado forest, but also made treks to the Tetons, Flagstaff, Arizona and Taos, New Mexico.

My earliest vacation memory is probably from a family movie and not an actual memory. When I was about 3 or 4, we went camping with my Crawford grandparents to Colorado. Mom, grandma, my brother and I got to sleep in the tent with the floor. My dad and grandad slept on cots in what I envision to have been an old army tent with no floor. That tent was also our 'dining hall'.

Whenever we would watch those movies, my grandmother would tell a tale of it being so cold that she and mom bundled up us kids and we all slept in the car.



Those camping trips were times when we would explore. Hiking and rock climbing (not what you think of today – just small boulders) usually meant that I came home with skinned knees.

About the only time that we actually went fishing was in New Mexico. Mom and dad took us to a fish farm where each of us could fish. This was one of those places where all you had to do was put your bait in the water and you had a fish. Unfortunately, they didn't tell me I could only catch one. With three kids to help and everyone quickly catching fish, I had two caught before they realized it. Needless to say we had trout for supper.



When we moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, the trips to Colorado stopped. I'm guessing this was due to a lack of funds versus the change in location. Dad was a graduate student at the University of Nebraska and mom was working full time as a medical secretary at a clinic on O Street.

Thanks to my parents, the idea of being together as a family has survived to include the grandchildren and even a great-granddaughter. Destinations have included Estes Park, San Antonio, Bastrop State Park (near Austin, Tx), Branson and more recently an annual weekend Lake Melvern in Kansas. Our idea of camping has also changed from a tent to a cabin, but when we camp, you can bet there's a fire (unless restricted due to drought). With the exception of my husband, who is allergic to smoke, most of our time is spent around that camp fire. Hikes and even geocaching were also on the agenda – particularly during the longer trips. I'm not sure the other passengers on that Southwest Airlines jet really appreciated us after one of our Bastrop trips. Lots of Febreeze was used and some of our coats were even washed, but after spending four days together around that camp fire, I'm sure we smelled of smoke.

Family and Camp Fire = Fun Times

#### The Piano in Our Lives

#### Tuesday, July 21, 2015

In pondering my musical heritage, one of my early memories is of the piano stool at Grandma Crawford's. As kids, would love to sit and spin on it. I even had the privilege of having the piano stool for my seat at the family dinner table. Outside of those family dinners, the stool resided in my grandmother's bedroom in front of her piano. I only have vague memories of her playing the piano and have no idea what happened to that piano.





#52Ancestors

The musician in our family is actually my mother. She played the French horn in high school and the piano. Mom had a gift with the piano. She could play a tune using chords similar to guitar playing. I remember the family waiting for her piano to arrive after my parents purchased a house in Dodge City. I learned to play on mom's piano and even had lessons on playing with chords. To mom's regret, I did not inherit her musical talent. Mom's piano followed us to Emporia where it graced our living room. That piano is still in the family – residing in my brother's home.

#### Do-Over Week Three

#### Thursday, July 23, 2015

Scanning, scanning and more scanning! My 'paperless' project and my 'genealogy doover' projects merged this week. I switched from scanning my file folders to scanning my family notebooks. Scanning the notebooks is slower, but it has allowed me to check and update source documentation as I go.

In the process, I've been learning my way around Roots Magic and source citations. I've tried to be diligent about adding the media to the source and about designating the quality of the source. With this slow process, I am about to finish scanning and documenting my parents, my brothers and their children.

During the week, I picked up on two ideas that I want to implement. The concept of using a closed Facebook group to share family photos jumped out at me as I've been scanning a lot of photos this past week. This should be a great way to share those photos with distant cousins.

The second idea is the use of a timeline. By tracking events in this manner, it should help identify issues with data as well as provide hints for finding more information. While driving around Emporia this week, I started wondering where all my grandmother had lived. The various locations had been mentioned by my mom over the years but I didn't have any street addresses. Since I had time while driving thru Topeka, I stopped and did some research at the Kansas State Historical Society using old TELEPHONE BOOKS. I had never thought of using phone books as a genealogical source, but they proved to be a great tool. I've now tracked my grandmother from 1940 to 1960. I even took my time and added each telephone book to my 'research plan' document for my grandmother!

Even though I haven't added a single person to my tree, I feel that this week has been very beneficial in that it has caused me to go back thru documentation and to ask questions about missing information.

#Wk3GenealogyDoOver

# Lifetime of Challenges

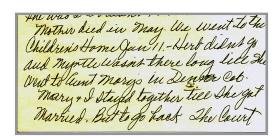
Saturday, July 25, 2015

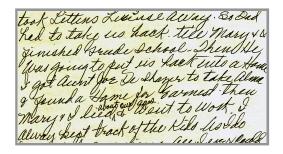


As a wife and mother, my grandmother, Winnie Crawford, had more than her share of challenges. She married my grandfather, Leon Crawford, at age 16. About a month before her 18th birthday, she watched her first born child, Betty Jean, die within a day of birth. My dad was born just a couple of years before the start of the great depression. Winnie and Leon managed to struggle thru the dust bowl and depression of the 30's even with my grandfather being laid off of work for about a year. Before the age of 60, Winnie would bury her third child, L.R., who died suddenly while in college.

Winnie's life of challenges actually began at

the age of 10 when her mother died. Below are her words.





The poem, God Hath Not Promised, was on her funeral card and sums up her attitude toward life:

God hath not promised skies always blue, Flower-strewn pathways all our lives through; God hath not promised sun without rain, Joy without sorrow, peace without pain.

But God hath promised strength for the day, Rest for the labor, Light for the way, Grace for the trials, help from above, Unfailing sympathy undying love.

#### Do-Over Week 4

#### Saturday, August 01, 2015

Well, it's back to school time in Kansas which means less time for genealogy. Thus, my 'paperless' and 'do-over' projects have slowed tremendously. My hope is to have at least one evening to devote to genealogy. Unfortunately, that didn't happen this week.

Since I was able to stop in Topeka for a few hours on my way home last week, I actually did some 'original' research. In the process, I utilized my new 'research logs'. I even used a source that I hadn't considered a 'genealogy' resource – the telephone book. My research log really paid off when I realized some of my images didn't make it to Evernote. Thus, I had images on my phone without the citation information. Thanks to my 'trusty' research log, I was able to match the images up to the source. After this experience, I might add a 'time' column to my research log. Since the camera roll indicates the time the image was taken, this would help match an image to the research log. I also need to be more observant of the transfer status while sending the images to Evernote.

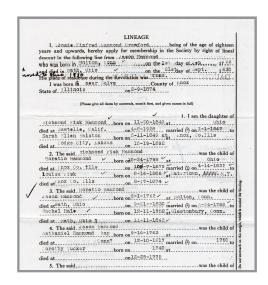
Since I'm back at school (work), I thought I would try out the suggested project management spreadsheet. Currently, I'm just tracking time but may have to re-visit the spreadsheet shared by Thomas MacEntee. We will see what next week brings.

#Wk4GenealogyDoOver

# My Elusive 'Easy Button'

#### Sunday, August 02, 2015

This weeks #52Ancestors blog topic is 'Easy'. In thinking over my past research, what I thought would be easy turned out to not be easy. When I first started working on my family history, I didn't do much research on my Hammond line because I had my great-grandmother's DAR (Daughters of American Revolution) application.



Based on that application, I thought my Hammond line was basically done. Add to that, I found a book, the History and Genealogies of the Hammond Family in America, that made it seem like my line was already 'done'. However, when I finally gave up finding a revolutionary link on my Crawford line and started filling out my own DAR application based on my Hammond line, the 'Easy' button disappeared. Thus, I've concluded that there is no 'Easy' button when it comes researching my tree.

However, week 5 of Genealogy Do-Over has an 'easy' button. This week's topic is about developing a 'research tool box'. Thanks to the Thomas MacEntee's willingness to share the video from his 2015 Roots Tech session on developing a Research Toolbox along with his own toolbox, I was able to quickly create my own toolbox. What I really liked about the video was the discussion about 'containers'. As I listened, I considered using several of the suggested containers: Excel, Evernot, Website/blog. After considering the various options, I elected to go with Evernote. The second portion of the video discusses the various types of records and the organization of those tools. I elected to follow the same organizational pattern but added the following categories:

- · Software / Tools
- My Web Presence
- Webinars
- YouTube
- · Facebook Groups / Hangouts

By using the Evernote web clipper, it was fairly simple to add sites to my toolbox.

#Wk5GenealogyDoOver

#52Ancestors

# **Counting Horses**

#### Saturday, August 08, 2015

Today is actually the first time that I've searched any of the federal non-population census records.



This census is actually an agricultural census showing the acres of improved land along with the acres of unimporoved land owned. Besides identifying the land owners (and thus leading to land records), the census gives an idea of the type of farm by counting the cows, horses, sheep, etc and indicating the types of crops raised.

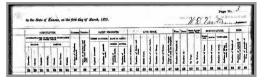
I found my ancestor, Alexander Briles, in the 1870 U.S. Federal Non-Population Schedule. This census happened to list four Briles households together: Sarah Briles, Alexander Briles, Noah Briles, John Briles

17	Buch Jarol	11		17	1570	125	_	5	12	22	24	2	460	145	100			
18	Bile Stevander	10	100	60	in.	100							1.5					1
19	Billy Velian	10		1	J	20		1	,	/		,	200	2.		60		

This census shows that these Briles families planted mostly spring wheat and sorghum corn. An interesting tidbit from this census is the fact that Sarah Briles had sheep and cattle.

When I first started doing genealogy, my primary access to census records was at the Kansas State Historical Society library. I'm not sure they had the non-population schedules in their collection at that time and I'm fairly certain there weren't any indexes for them. However, this information (and more) was available on the Kansas Census for 1865, 1875 and 1885. Since almost all of my lines were in Kansas in 1875, I used the Kansas Census to learn about the family farms. By having to 'roll thru' other other counties or townships to find my family, I quickly learned that there were agricultural pages after the census enumeration pages for each township. In fact, there are two pages of agricultural data. The names are listed on the first page with the data continuing onto the second page.





The Kansas census is more descriptive of the agricultural operation since it indicates how many acres are fenced and has a broader listing of crops and farm animals. The Kansas census records the amount of butter the family made, the number of bees and even counts the dogs.

п	b. b. Allen	70 170	2500	50	45	200	80	1-7	e	30		14	14
23	Marin Grandel	100 1	0000	800	2000/6	1200	600 640	60	40	300	50	4	18.15
	Alexander Briles	88240	2000	100	50	34	60	37	20	40	1	1-21-	3
25	James Allen	75 100	1800	100	10 4	ola	60 14		3	30	25	14.	1

By carefully following the columns to the top of the screen to see the headings, one can learn the following about Alexander Briles.

- 88 acres fenced with most of it being rail fence
- 240 acres unfenced
- planted mostly winter wheat (37 acres) and corn (40 acres)
- planted both Irish and seed potatoes
- · produced 100 pounds of butter
- · 4 horses
- 2 mules
- 7 milk cows
- · 25 other cows
- 15 sheep
- 3 hogs
- 2 dogs
- 1 acre of orchard
- 1 acre of vineyard
- 1 school of bees

Since Alexander Briles arrived in Kansas around 1858, this census record indicates that he was able to establish and improve his homestead over the 17 years elapsing between 1858 and 1875. It wouldn't have been easy building split rail fence around 88 acres of land but that fence allowed him to raise both cattle and sheep.

Not only would the fence building have been difficult, the the plowing, planting and harvesting of the wheat and corn would have been significantly different than today. Instead of riding in a tractor cab, Alexander was likely walking behind a plow.

With technological advancements from 1850 to 1930, farming began to be big business in Kansas.

Horse-drawn sulky plows appeared and horses and mules powered the threshers that harvested the crops. Kansas farmers were able to work the large, open prairie with these cultivators, binders, and reapers that replaced manual operations. A single farmer could do the work of several men. With three workhorses pulling a one-bottom walking plow, he could break only about two acres in one day. With a two-bottom plow and a four or five horse-drawn sulky, he could plow five to seven acres.

Steam traction engines powered threshing machines in the 1870s and 1880s that enabled farmers to work and harvest larger areas of land. The internal combustion engines that replaced steam engines in implements during the early 20th century increased efficiency and the number of acres that could be farmed. (Kansas State Historical Society)

These agricultural census records give us numbers, which in turn provide an idea of what our ancestor's life was like. However, it was only by putting those numbers into historical perspective did I truly realize how dedicated and successful Alexander Briles really was.

#### #52Ancestors

#### Sources:

- 1875 Kansas state census, Coffey County, populations schedule, Neosho township, p. 13, dwelling 97, family 97, for Alexander Briles; digital image, *Ancestry.com* ( http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 8 August 2015); citing 1875 Kansas State Census. Microfilm ks1875\_4.
- 1875 Kansas state census, Coffey County, agriculture schedule, Neosho township, p. 3, line 24, for Alexander Briles; digital image, Ancestry.com ( http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 8 August 2015); citing 1875 Kansas State Census. Microfilm ks1875 4.
- 1870 U.S. census, Coffey County, Kansas, agriculture schedule, p. 2, line 18, Alexander Briles; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 8 August 2015); citing 1870; Census Place: Neosho, Coffey, Kansas from Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880.
- Corbin, Joyce, "Agriculture in Kansas" Kansapedia: Kansas Historical Society, November 2012, https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/agriculture-in-kansas/14188: accessed 8 August 2015).

# Citing Sources Generates EE Questions- Do-Over Week 5

#### Sunday, August 09, 2015

As I've been starting my go-over (as part of Genealogy Do-Over Cycle 3), I've been digging thru my copy of Evidence Explained. Most of my data is documented, just not according to the current standards of Evidence Explained.

This week, I wrote a #52Ancestors post, Counting Horses, on the agriculture census data for one of my ancestors. I tried to document my references according to EE standards. Most of these sources are census records from Ancestry but are state and non-population census records. As I looked at the source data provided by Ancestry and compared it to the format for "Digital Images Online Commercial Site" in EE, I noticed that the Ancestry information did not provide the actual NARA publication number and roll number. For the Kansas census, Ancestry provided a roll number. When I checked the Kansas State Historical Society site, the roll number provided by Ancestry is different than the roll number assigned by Kansas.

#### Thus, my questions:

- Should I be looking up the NARA microfilm numbers for my citations from Ancestry?
- Should I change the citation for the Ancestry images of the 1875 Kansas census to reflect the correct roll number?
- I have the 2nd edition of Evidence Explained. Should I be updating this? Even though I won't be able to participate in the live sessions, I'm looking forward to Dear Myrtle's upcoming study group, What Does She Say? Hopefully, I can learn more about properly citing genealogical sources and how to handle quandries like those I encountered today.

Although my progress on my do-over is slow, I am learning a lot and really appreciate the chance to improve my genealogical research skills.

#### Below are the citations I used:

- 1875 Kansas state census, Coffey County, populations schedule, Neosho township, p. 13, dwelling 97, family 97, for Alexander Briles; digital image, *Ancestry.com* ( http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 8 August 2015); citing 1875 Kansas State Census. Microfilm ks1875 4.
- 1875 Kansas state census, Coffey County, agriculture schedule, Neosho township, p. 3, line 24, for Alexander Briles; digital image, Ancestry.com ( http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 8 August 2015); citing 1875 Kansas State Census. Microfilm ks1875 4.
- 1870 U.S. census, Coffey County, Kansas, agriculture schedule, p. 2, line 18, Alexander Briles; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (http://www.ancestry.com: accessed 8 August 2015); citing 1870; Census Place: Neosho, Coffey, Kansas from Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880.
- Corbin, Joyce, "Agriculture in Kansas" Kansapedia: Kansas Historical Society, November 2012, https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/agriculture-in-kansas/14188: accessed 8 August 2015).

# Educational Plan - Genealogy Do-Over Week 6

#### Saturday, August 15, 2015

One of the things I'm really enjoying about my participation in these 13 weeks on Genealogy Do-Over is the push to develop new skill sets. Unfortunately, I have not been active in the genealogy world for quite a few years and thus, my skill set needs improved. Finding the various Facebook groups related to genealogy has helped me connect with learning opportunities. In developing my 'learning plan' for genealogy I simply created check-lists of opportunities.



These checklists will serve as a reminder of what is available. Since many of these occur during my work day, I won't be able to participate in the 'live' event. However, many are archived or posted on YouTube which will make it possible for me to view them as my schedule permits.

Since I am a continuous learner for my job in public education, I'm hoping that I can

find the time to watch at least some of these presentations this fall and winter.

#Wk6GenealogyDoOver

# Genealogy Software – Genealogy Do-Over Week 7

#### Saturday, August 22, 2015

Picking genealogy software is NOT an easy task!

My initial purchase of genealogy software was probably the easiest! I purchased PAF at the LDS Library in Salt Lake City. My husband and I were on a family vacation with my parents. Somehow, I talked them into spending a few days in Salt Lake City doing research and they not only agreed but helped do research! If my memory is correct, I attended a training session on PAF at the library. After the session, I obtained permission to purchase the software. Thus, I not only came home with lots of copies but with genealogy software.

My use of PAF evolved from entering family group sheet information to documenting many life events and adding citations. Many of those events were added as 'Notes'. I tried Family Tree Maker but found entering events beyond birth, marriage and death cumbersome at that time. I also tried Master Genealogist – I think at version 4. I found that Master Genealogist was a very robust software package that could handle the events. Thus, I transferred my PAF data into Master Genealogist and began the process of turning my 'NOTES' events into the specific event (such as military enlistment). Thanks to the very active mailing list, I learned how to utilize the sentences and to create narrative reports. Armed with Second Site software, I was able to quickly and easily publish my work on a website.

Thus, it was with great sadness that I learned of the end of support for Master Genealogist. I've followed the work of the TMG-Refugees community and appreciate all of the work they did in evaluating the transition from TMG to other software packages. I have experimented with both Legacy and RootsMagic. Both packages have strong user's groups and support from previous TMG users. I prefer RootsMagic, primarily because it is built on newer code.

Because I can't use RootsMagic to produce a narrative type of web site, I haven't made a firm commitment to RootsMagic. I am waiting to see whether the new version of Second Site will work with RootsMagic. I'm also experimenting with TNG (but I haven't tackled its learning curve yet).

Since I had uploaded a gedcom file to Ancestry, I had a tree on Ancestry with some images tied to it. When I experimented with the Shoebox app, the images created by the app were added to that tree. In order to pull down those images and the associated tree, I have a current version of Family Tree Maker.

As you can see, I'm very fickle right now and am hoping that by the time week 13 of the Do-Over process arrives, I will have settled on a software solution. In the meantime, these are the features I'm looking for:

- Narrative Reports
- Web Site
- Portability- Potentially cloud based between desktop and laptop and tablet
- · Able to use on iPad

- Windows and MAC compatible just in case I decide to purchase a MAC laptop
- Underlying code is not deprecated
- Sources Evidence Explained support
- Events wide variety allowed #WK7GenealogyDoOver

# Same Name – But Are They the Same Person

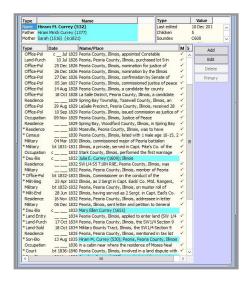
#### Thursday, August 27, 2015

After my experience with my James Crawford line, I'm a little hesitant to conclude that two people of the same name are the same person. Proving that I was looking at multiple James Crawford families in Kentucky was relatively easy — most had wills and my ancestor wasn't in them. Unfortunately, the same is not true for my Hiram Currey line. Not only are there several Hiram Currey's of the same appropriate age but the name, Hiram, was used across multiple generations.

According to the family bible, my ancestor, Hiram M. Currey was born in Peoria, Illinois in 1835. In the 1840 U.S. Census, there is a Hiram Currey with a male child under 5 (indexed as Hiram Caisy on Ancestry)



The Hiram Currey of Peoria Illinois was fairly active politically between 1825 and 1840. (from my Master Genealogy file)



This Hiram Currey seems to disappear around 1850. Locating his wife and children in the 1850 census has also been a challenge. So when I find that other researchers have him dying in Miami County, Ohio in 1874, I have to wonder if it is indeed the same person OR if they are two separate individuals. The Hiram Currey who died in 1874 in Ohio is probably the Hiram Currey listed in the 1870 Census for Champaign County, Ohio.



Even though this 1870 census is for someone of the same name, the name is the only commonality between the family in Ohio in 1870 and the family in Peoria, Illinois prior to 1850. Unfortunately, I've yet to locate the Ohio family in the 1860 U.S. Census or this Hiram Currey in the 1850 U.S. Census.

The age of the Ohio Hiram Currey also bothers me. At age 52, this Hiram Currey seems like he would have been too young to be commissioned as justice of the peace in 1827.

Until I have more proof that these are the same men, I'm going to stick with my original conclusion that they are two separate families and that the Hiram Currey of Peoria (my potential ancestor) disappeared before the 1850 census.

#### Sources:

Ancestry.com. *1840 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. (NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.Minnesota census schedules for 1870. NARA microfilm publication T132, 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

# Crawford – Lighter Picnic in the Park

Wednesday, September 09, 2015



Taken July 1944 at the Dodge City park.

Judd and Josie Crawford, Nelson Crawford, Ethel Beggs, Curtis and Sadie Ott, Cora Crawford, Kenneth and Fern Lighter, Walter Beggs, Lida Lighter, Nellie Lighter, Lena and Ruth Beggs, Winnie, Lynn and Leon Crawford, and Phil Lighter.

# Going in Circles

#### Saturday, September 12, 2015

I've actually made it to week 11 of the Genealogy Do-Over! I wasn't sure whether I would be able to keep up with the project once the school year got underway but am thankful that I have been able to find time to at least read the 'assignments' and related posts.

I haven't made it very far in my actual go-over. I've been trying to slow down and apply the skills learned so far. In the process of 'going over' my previous work, I've taken the time to scan the photos and family documents. This process is helping me find the 'holes' in my research.

Since I'm barely done with my parents on the 'go-over', it was hard to actually do anything for weeks 8 and 9: collateral and cluster research. However, those research skills are not foreign to me as I have two 'brick walls' involving people of the 'same name.' Someone in my early years of genealogy said to use the neighbors to help break down the wall. Although my walls still exist, all of my research on the 'neighbors' has helped separate the men with the same name. My 'same name' struggle has also lead me to research all children in a family in hopes that their records might lead to something to get me thru the wall(s).

In hopes of making headway on these walls, I anxiously awaited the results of my Ancestry DNA test. I got those results a few weeks ago and my walls still stand! I had so hoped that DNA would show a connection between the two James Crawford families of Preble County Ohio. Unfortunately, when my DNA was compared to a descendant of the other James, there wasn't anything in common. Since one would have to go back at least 6 generations before having a chance of finding a relationship, I haven't given up hope that the lines connect.

Since my DNA testing hasn't been as helpful as I had hoped, it's time to turn to week 11 and a BSO (bright shiny object) – social media. Social media is a popular and relatively new way to make connections. However, social media can 'suck' away the time at an alarming rate. Thus, I classify it as a BSO. Don't get me wrong — I love my social media. Having recently discovered all of the genealogy groups and pages on Facebook has only added to my 'addiction' to that platform. For me, social media is my personal learning community. As a school librarian and technology integrator in a small rural school, social media has allowed me to connect with others around Kansas and the nation. In that role, I am most active on Twitter under the name @ncteklib. Twitter is a great way to share a blog, news article or new resource. I have a Pinterest account with several boards but am not active on it on a regular basis. Twitter and Pinterest are both in my 'learning' toolbox. However, when it comes to connecting to other researchers via social media, I prefer Facebook. I find it easier to have a 'conversation' over Facebook than over other social media platforms.

Unfortunately, it is those connections with other researchers that I find myself going in circles. When I find someone else's tree that appears to link to mine I'm thrilled thinking I've found someone to critique my research. I'm very thankful for those connections that I have made and for the critical analysis of my research but I haven't made very many of those connections. Instead, the trees and research that I find takes me in a circle since they often cite my research.

Thus, it is back to the slow process of carefully documented original research in the records.

# Resurrecting the Old

## Tuesday, October 20, 2015

After a recent query about the old CCC website, I've been on a quest to find the old files and get them back on the web. In the process, I've discovered a need for

- a floppy drive was able to borrow one
- software to open .epd files (express publisher)
- software to open .qic files (old backup files)

Unfortunately, I haven't found the software to access the .epd and .qic files.

Fortunately, most of the old files were in .html format. Thus, I was able to use those old files to re-create the web sites. I elected to use a Google site since it is free and relatively easy to use. In order to get the old files into the new site, I copied the code into the 'html' view for each page. This project is still a work in progress, but I have a lot of the old Nemaha County Genealogy Society web site back online.

Within this site, I have included the Civilian Conservation Corps site that was created in 2001 as a student project at Nemaha Valley High School. I am planning to add the files for the other two projects completed at that time: Great Depression and Veterans.

Besides these student projects, I'm hoping to get some of my husband's work on the web. This would include the 1995 History of Seneca booklet and hopefully the issues of Pioneer Press he wrote along with the Nemaha County cemetery map. (Wish me luck with this! This is the area where I need to find old software and perhaps an old computer.)

## Shaky Leaf Bonanza!

## Monday, October 26, 2015

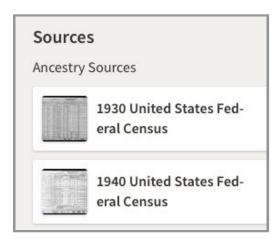
Since I started participating in the Genealogy Do-Over on Facebook, I've been more active on genealogy sites. Earlier this week, I uploaded a new tree to Ancestry and plan to try to keep that tree and my genealogy tree in sync.



I also decided to start paying attention to the hints. This is a challenge since I've already used those sources and have them cited in my database but don't have the sources linked on Ancestry. Who knows how long it will take me to get the number of hints to drop below 99!

The first set of shaky leafs I checked were for my brother, who died as an infant. Curious as to who would have him in their tree, I contacted tree owners only to discover that for one the closest we could be is 4th cousins and probably 6th or 7th cousins.

A little disappointed in that find, I continued checking shaky leafs to find my father in a different tree, the Burke Family Tree. This tree is complete with a family picture (that could only have been obtained from my website) **and census data** that I would have sourced on my website but did not have linked on Ancestry.



Since this tree was obviously sourced, I decided to try and figure out the connection. Lo and behold, their tree will help me get thru a brick wall! They have the father of my ancestor Henry F. Burke.



Now, the challenge will be to prove that Henry F. Burke of Platte County, Missouri is the son of John Burke of Jackson County, Tennessee. I look forward to using the hints provided by the Burke Family Tree to locate resources to support this relationship.

Looking for more Shaky Leaf Bonanzas!

# Wyatt Earp? Really Ancestry?

## Saturday, October 31, 2015

#### Warning shaky leaf failure!

While trying to add a document to my tree on Ancestry, I encountered an odd suggestion on the time line for this individual!



That's right — according to the Ancestry hint, my ancestor may have encountered Wyatt Earp. *Of course, I'm going to IGNORE this hint*. After all, my ancestor would have only been two when Wyatt Earp died. That and the fact that Wyatt Earp moved away from Dodge City around 1879 makes this assertion somewhat ridiculous.

Now, I did grow up in Dodge City and watched my share of Gunsmoke. I've also wondered if any of my collateral relatives might have known Wyatt Earp. (My direct line wasn't in the Dodge City area early enough.) Even though I had collateral lines that followed the same migration path as Wyatt Earp, my relatives were about 3-5 years behind Earp as they moved West. Thus, I won't claim contact with this legendary sheriff and gambler.

Hopefully, no one else sharing my tree will fall for this hint!

# Honoring the Veterans in My Family

## Tuesday, November 10, 2015

Anyone who has lived in Emporia, Kansas realizes that Veteran's Day is a MAJOR holiday. Tomorrow, we take time to honor those who have served and who are serving. Thus, I would like to take a walk thru my family tree to honor my veteran ancestors.

## **World War II**



### **Eugene Crawford**

Between 15 Feb 1945 and 1 Aug 1946, Eugene served at the Naval Training Center in Gulfport, Mississippi and at the Naval Training Center in Great Lakes, Illinois. He shipped out on the USS Oneida (APA-221) towards the end of the War in the Pacific as seaman 1st class in the U.S. Naval Reserves. He received the Victory Medal and the American Campaign Medal.



**Esther Crawford Noll** 

Esther served as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps in the European Theater between 1942 and 1945.



### **Walter Emery Briles**

Walter enlisted in March 1942 in Los Angeles, California serving in the U.S. Army. Walter was discharged in 1944 but re-enlisted in 1946 and served until 1958.

### World War I



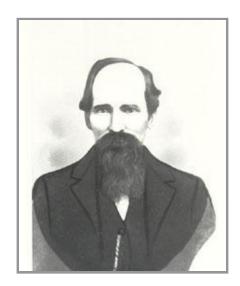
**LeonCrawford** began his military service on 26 April 1917 in Dodge City, Kansas. He was appointed wagoner 2nd class gunner in the 25th AA Battery, 1st AA Sector. Leon was a wagoner at St. Misner 2nd Battle of the Marne from 31 March 1918 to 31 May 1918 in France.



Leon served with others from Dodge City including his brother-in-law Russel Horton and his brother, Marion.

### War between the States





(On Right) Washington Marion Crawford enlisted in Company H of the 2nd Regiment of the New York Calvary Volunteers on 3 August 1861 serving as a sergeant. W. M. Crawford was captured in September 1863 and was imprisoned in Andersonville and Belle Isle. He was paroled on 7 Dec 1864 in Florence, South Carolina.

(On Left) **Richmond Fisk Hammond** enlisted as a private in Company E 177 Illinois Volunteers on 26 May 1861. He also served in the 1st Illinois Calvary Volunteers and in Company D 14th Regiment Illinois Calvary. Richmond Hammond was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on 5 Aug 1864 and was imprisoned at Andersonville.

Richmond Hammond and Washington Marion Crawford both moved to Dodge City, Kansas after the war. Richmond's daughter, Josie, married Washington's son Judson in Dodge City.

#### Other Civil War Veterans:

**Hiram M. Currey** served as a private in Company B of the 12th Regiment of the Kansas State Militia in 1864.

Albert Hutchi(n)son began his military service on 1 Sept 1862 in Independence, Iowa. He served as a private in Company D of the 1st Regiment of the Iowa Calvary Volunteers. Albert re-enlisted on 1 Jan 1864 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

**Noah Washington Briles** enlisted on 13 Jun 1861 in Ottumwa, Iowa serving in Company I of the 1st Regiment Iowa Calvary Volunteers. His father, Alexander Briles served in 1864 under Captain John Douglas in Company I of the Kansas State Militia.

**James Marshall Ricketts** enlisted 11 Sept 1863 in Indianapolis, Indiana serving in Company K of the 7th Indiana Cavalry.

**George Mentzer** began his military service on 25 Sep 1861 serving in Company C of the 24th Massachusetts Infantry.

## Revolutionary War

**Nathaniel Hammond** served the revolutionary cause by supplying provisions to the soldiers families between 1776 and 1783 in Bolton, Connecticut.

There could easily be other revolutionary war ancestors in my tree. However, I haven't proven my descent from any of the other known patriots.

## Thank You and a Look Backward

### Saturday, December 26, 2015

About six months ago, I re-connected with my hobby of genealogy thanks to Thomas McEntee and his 'Genealogy Do-Over' project. This do-over project came at a time when I was also slowly beginning to digitize my work thanks to the encouragement of a blog post by Dick Eastman (similar but newer post on going paperless). This is proving to be a daunting task. As I go back thru my files, I am very thankful for the influence of others on my genealogy journey.

First for my grandmother, Winnie Currey Crawford, for starting me on this quest. (Grandma, I apologize in that I still haven't found your grandmother's grave.) Both of my grandmothers (Pauline Mentzer Briles and Winnie Crawford) provided me with lots of information, stories and most importantly, pictures. For that, I am very grateful.

Second, to my mother-in-law, JoAnne Strohmeier Philbrick Miller for showing me how to use a pedigree chart and family group sheets. I would also like to thank JoAnne for introducing me to 'scholarly' genealogy by encouraging me to read Val Greenwood's book, The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy.

Third, to my husband, Michael Philbrick and my family. My husband and parents willingly indulged me with a research trip to Salt Lake City on a vacation to the Tetons. It was during this trip that I attended a workshop on research and purchased my first software package, Personal Ancestral File (PAF). My husband has been very supportive of this hobby over the years and continues to be willing to adjust those travel plans to allow for visits to courthouses, libraries and cemeteries.

Thru the years, there have been countless people and organizations that have impacted my research. Below are the ones that have had the most memorable impact.

- Topeka Genealogical Society and Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies for providing opportunities for me to grow in my knowledge of how to research
- Ruth Keys Clark and the Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies for providing research trips to Salt Lake City
- Bob Velke for his work on the software program, The Master Genealogist (TMG)
- John Cardinal for developing Second Site software to easily publish my research on the web
- The TMG community for encouraging the documentation of any/all life events and developing ways to record that information within the software.
- The TMG-Refugee community for providing guidance on how to migrate data from TMG to a new software package
- For all those researchers willing to share information and more importantly research
  tasks over the years. Mickey Briles Barby and Sandy Kuchenreuther stand out
  because of the quantity of letters and emails we exchanged in trying to document the
  Briles and Currey families. I still vividly remember trying to help Sandy locate a
  Currey family in Oregon because a newspaper article placed them in Oregon, only to
  discover the family living about 100 miles from me in Oregon, Missouri.

## Winter Storm Goliath — Establishes 2016 Goal

## Tuesday, December 29, 2015

The winter storm Goliath lived up to its name. It has caused widespread destruction from tornadoes and flooding. While watching news feeds and praying for those affected, the images are a vivid reminder of what can quickly be taken away.

Even though I plan to continue learning by participating in the 2016 Genealogy Do-Over and the Finally Get Organized projects, my primary focus for the year will be to continue working to get all of my genealogy 'stuff' preserved.

I've already 'preserved' the results of my research by publishing my tree online. A basic version of my tree is on Ancestry as HeartlandGenealogy\_Oct2015, while a more detailed version complete with footnotes is available at my Heartland Genealogy site.

However, the photos and documents that support that tree aren't online. Unfortunately, the vast majority of those documents are stored in my filing cabinets and in photo albums and memory books. Thus, my primary goal for 2016 is to

#### · digitize all of that paper

As I proceed thru the digitization process, I plan to continue finding ways to share my data so that the family photos and documents and the sources behind my research are not lost.





(AAAA)	Died: MS 5 - Oct - 1905	Died: MS 30 - Aug - 1893	#: A122369 Member #: 876432
	Wells, Nathaniel	<b>Thurston</b> , Polly	WELLS, NATHANIEL
	Born:	Born:	Ancestor #: A122573
	Died:	Died:	Member #: 55401
	(Multiple Matches - 2) <b>Wells</b> , Nathaniel Born: (c) 1730 Died: 1804	Thurston, Polly Born: Died:	WELLS, NATHANIEL
	Wells, Nathaniel	Light, Dorothy	WELLS, NATHANIEL
	Born: 1705	Born: 1709	Ancestor #: A122574